## Local Processing Prototyping: Benchmark

Juan Miguel Carceller and Pip Hamilton

University College London, Imperial College London

February 22, 2021

### **Outline**

- Last call, answering the question of How much processing can we done for monitoring came up
- ▶ Limits were set on 1 core per APA
- ▶ We took some raw data from ProtoDUNE and implemented a simple benchmark

### The data

- We are using data coming from long-readouts
- ▶ https://wiki.dunescience.org/wiki/ProtoDUNE-SP\_long\_TPC\_readout
- ▶ We downloaded to our pcs the file felix-2020-06-02-101141.0.2.0.bin (how to make cmake work in dunegpyrms?)
- Around 1 GB, 1 s of data
- ▶ The file contains arrays of WIB frames, data coming from a single FELIX link (256 channels)
- Frames are separated by 25 ticks of the master clock (2 MHz) = 500 ns

### The benchmark

- ▶ We use a modified version of a script by Phil. Rodrigues to read data from binary:
- ▶ dumpfile-to-text.cpp would dump all the info to a text file
- ▶ https://github.com/philiprodrigues/felix-long-readout-tools
- ▶ Modifications: it's the input to our light histogram class, it's also timed and it doesn't output all the info to a text file as before
- CMakeLists.txt modified to include optimization flags

hist.h

To avoid using ROOT, a very simple histogram class was implemented with the basic functions of TH1

```
#include <vector>
#include <string>
class Hist {
  int FindBin(double x):
public:
  double fLow, fHigh, fStepSize:
  int fNentries:
  double fSum:
  int fSteps;
  std::vector<int> fEntries:
  Hist(int steps. double low. double
     high):
  int Fill(double x):
  void Save(std::string filename);
  void Save(std::ofstream &filehandle);
};
```

To avoid using ROOT, a very simple histogram class was implemented with the basic functions of TH1

#### hist.cpp

#### hist.cpp

To avoid using ROOT, a very simple histogram class was implemented with the basic functions of TH1

```
int Hist::FindBin(double x){
 return (x - fLow) / fStepSize;
int Hist::Fill(double x){
 int bin = FindBin(x):
  // Underflow . do nothina
 if(bin < 0) return -1:
  // Overflow . do nothing
 if(bin >= fSteps) return -1:
  fEntries[bin]++;
  fNentries++;
  fSum += x:
  return bin;
```

To avoid using ROOT, a very simple histogram class was implemented with the basic functions of TH1

#### hist.cpp

### Results

- The benchmark is run for batches of 10k frames (5 ms of data-taking, more or less similar to a DUNE event)
- ▶ For each batch a histogram is filled for every channel and saved to a text file

#### Output:

Total elapsed (sec, wall time): 0.373

Total elapsed (sec, processing batch time without saving): 0.0448734

Total elapsed (sec, processing batch time with saving): 0.369829

### Some math

- ➤ Only processing, 0.045 s for 214 batches of 10k frames (5 ms), that's .2 ms for each batch for a single histogram per channel 2 ms per APA
- Counting saving time to a text file (may not be optimal), it's 1.73 ms 17.3 ms per APA
- ightharpoonup Adding another histogram increases time by  $\sim 2$

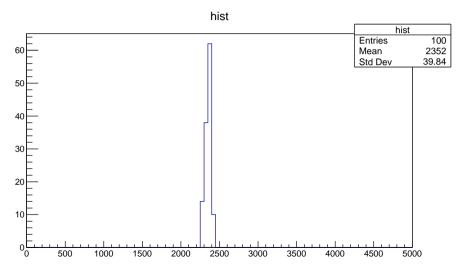
### **Cross-check**

A small pyROOT script is used to check that these histograms that we are saving are good

```
import ROOT
f = open('hist_12.txt')
steps, low, high = list(map(int, f.readline().split()))
entries = list(map(int, f.readline().split()))
h = ROOT.TH1F('hist', 'hist', steps, low, high)
for i in range(1, len(entries)+1):
   h.SetBinContent(i, entries[i-1])
h.Draw()
input('Press enter to finish')
```

## **Output**

▶ One example of histogram from the text file outputs



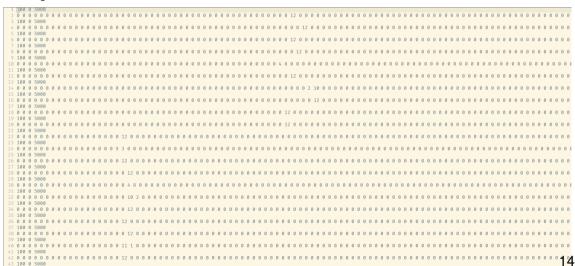
## **Output**

#### ▶ One file for each batch

c1.pdf									hist_138.txt				
cmake_install.cmake									hist_139.txt				
CMakeCache.txt	hist_12.txt	hist_28.txt	hist_44.txt	hist_60.txt	hist_76.txt	hist_92.txt	hist_108.txt	hist_124.txt	hist_140.txt	hist_156.txt	hist_172.txt	hist_188.txt	hist_204.txt
CMakeFiles	hist_13.txt	hist_29.txt	hist_45.txt	hist_61.txt	hist_77.txt	hist_93.txt	hist_109.txt	hist_125.txt	hist_141.txt	hist_157.txt	hist_173.txt	hist_189.txt	hist_205.txt
custom-dumpfile-to-text	hist_14.txt	hist_30.txt	hist_46.txt	hist_62.txt	hist_78.txt	hist_94.txt	hist_110.txt	hist_126.txt	hist_142.txt	hist_158.txt	hist_174.txt	hist_190.txt	hist_206.txt
hist.txt	hist_15.txt	hist_31.txt	hist_47.txt	hist_63.txt	hist_79.txt	hist_95.txt	hist_111.txt	hist_127.txt	hist_143.txt	hist_159.txt	hist_175.txt	hist_191.txt	hist_207.txt
hist_0.txt	hist_16.txt	hist_32.txt	hist_48.txt	hist_64.txt	hist_80.txt	hist_96.txt	hist_112.txt	hist_128.txt	hist_144.txt	hist_160.txt	hist_176.txt	hist_192.txt	hist_208.txt
hist_1.txt	hist_17.txt	hist_33.txt	hist_49.txt	hist_65.txt	hist_81.txt	hist_97.txt	hist_113.txt	hist_129.txt	hist_145.txt	hist_161.txt	hist_177.txt	hist_193.txt	hist_209.txt
hist_2.txt	hist_18.txt	hist_34.txt	hist_50.txt	hist_66.txt	hist_82.txt	hist_98.txt	hist_114.txt	hist_130.txt	hist_146.txt	hist_162.txt	hist_178.txt	hist_194.txt	hist_210.txt
hist_3.txt									hist_147.txt				
hist_4.txt									hist_148.txt				
hist_5.txt									hist_149.txt				
hist_6.txt									hist_150.txt				
hist_7.txt									hist_151.txt				read.py
hist_8.txt									hist_152.txt				
hist 9.txt	hist 25.txt	hist 41.txt	hist 57.txt	hist 73.txt	hist 89.txt	hist 105.txt	hist 121.txt	hist 137.txt	hist 153.txt	hist 169.txt	hist 185.txt	hist 201.txt	

## **Output**

▶ Example of a file, two rows for each histogram, the first one with the number of steps, low limit and high limit and the second row with the entries in each bin



# **Backup**